THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS-1st session.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 14, 1854.

Mr. Seward presented two petitions, when Mr. Bright moved that all prior orders be postponed and the Senate proceed to consider the motion to refer the correspondence relating to the Clayton Bulwer treaty. Agreed to.

Mr. Cass then rose, and entered into a circumstantial account of the negotiations between this country and the British Government respecting the colony of the Bay Islands. This treaty, it was stated, did not include Honduras. Upon its ratification the Democratic party was divided. He was in favor of it, and approved of the course of the Senator from Deleware. He approved of it, because it excluded British influence from the whole of Central America of so great importance to the United States, on account of the interoceanic communication between the Eastern and Western States. He would vote for the Monroe doctrine, if practicable; but, if not, he would get the next best thing, namely, by any convention that would get rid of European influence in this country. The Senator from Wisconsin had remarked in the last discussion, that it was the first time that Great Britain had ever given up a territory with-

Mr. Cass then commented upon a certain comments made by the Senator from Delaware, respecting what he said, and averred that he had committed very grave errors in his remarks. The argument was respecting the words Central America, and what might be comprised in she term, and what he meant

He then entered into an account of the negotiations respecting British Honduras, which, it had been stated, did not form part of the treaty. It would have been better to have defined the British possessions in Central America, before the treaty was ratified. The difficulty was in the obscurity of the term -they ought to have been clearly defined before the ratification. The British government would not allow Honduras to be construed as forming part of the British possessions in Central America, and to this the Secretary of State had consented. The term Central America was used at the suggestion of Lord Palmerston; but the ambassador, Sir Henry Bulwer, had never mentioned it in bisleiter. He had got the treaty ratified, and that was all he wanted.

To define what comprised Central America after the ratification had been made, was like shutting the stable door after the horse was gone. If the treaty was a question at law, it would be found that a great portion of what constitutes Central America, had been cut off by the treaty. It was apparent that the Hon. Secretary had misgivings, as he went to the chairman of the committee on foreign affairs to ask his opinion. The Senator from Delaware, in his letter to Col. King, states that all who voted in the Senate, for or against the bill, understood that British Honduras was not included in it.

The speaker went on other branches of the subject, and vindicated himself from misrepresentation or misunderstandings of his speech of the last session on the same head. His speech is a very elaborate one, in the form in which it will be published though he passed over much of its details in the delivery. As regards the exclusion of the British from Central America by the treaty, he occupies much the same ground as Mr. Clayton, though thinking it ambiguous,

Mr. Cass finished at 21 o'clock, when Mr. Clayton got the floor, and the subject was postponed until to-morrow, and after a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Speaker announced the first business in order

to be the resolution tendering the thanks of Congress and a medal to Capt. Ingraham. Mr. Phillips moved an amendment to strike out the words "in extending the protection of the American Government to Martin Koszta," and inserting,

"in vindicating the right of Martin Koszta to American protection. . Mr. Perkins asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the President to communicate all the correspondence, other than that heretofore communicated, between the State Departments and our Representatives abroad, or with foreign powers, relating to the protection extended by the United States to

citizens in foreign countries, and those who have declared their intention to become citizens. This was Mr Derkins said, the friends of Ingraham must be gratified that there was not a dissenting voice in the House as to the propriety of the gallant conduct of that officer in rescuing Martin Koszta. The difficulty of gentlemen who complain at the action of the committee on foreign affairs is, that they find in the resolution language sufficiently comprehensive of the sense of gallantry of Ingraham, and at the same time distinctly enunciative of the principle on which his conduct should be justified. They could frame no culogy in which he could not concur; they could express no language too forcible in approbation of

the letter of the Secretary of State. He thought in this matter the Secretary of State was almost as fortunate as Ingraham. The act of Ingraham was a bright act in our naval history. So he believed the letter of the Secretary indicated a new cra in American diplomacy. This resolution proposed a more complimentary

present than a sword, which the other designed. In only a few instances have medals been awardednamely, to Preble, Per y, Elliot and McDonough; in every instance to naval officers commanding squadrons. He contended that if the committee had designed to enunciate a great national principle, they could not have employed language other than that embodied in the resolution. We have acquiesced long enough in the European interpretation of the laws of nations, which have been construed to suit the purposes of arbitrary dynasties.

Mr. Disney of Ohio, next rose. He said he be-

lieved it was conceded on all hands that thanks to Ingraham, in a matter of public policy, are justly due. The only difference of opinion existing in any part of the House was as regards the reasons for the ustification of his action. He admired the ability in the Secretary of the State, but there were points of the letter to which he could not assent. For purposes of commerce only, the laws of nations have recognized the principle that an individual may acquire a domicil alien to the country of his birth, to which he owes allegiance, and this is unmistakably laid down in all the authorities which the Secretary has quoted.

The error of the Secretary is, that he everlooks this fact and the distinctions drawn. Nationality goes with domicils for commercial purposes, on the principles laid down by Sir Wm. Scott, and followed by the American courts. In reply to a question by Mr. Phillips, he said there were two kinds of allegiance—one a temporary allegiance growing out of domicile, connected with commercial transactions, and the other permanent allegiance growing out of the duty of the citizen in the abstract, without regard to commerce or property. He discussed this ubject at some length.

Mr. Preston said he believed the committee on

oreign affairs had placed this resolution on the right ground. It was a kind of Baltimore platform, which all could support without being committed to

any particular position.

The principles of international law, or Mr. Marcy's letter might be added as a preamble to the resolu-tion, and then discussed. But it was far better for the House simply to thank Capt. Ingraham for doing his duty than to discuss principles of international law. He asked Mr. Disney if the act which compelled a foreigner, who had declared his intention to become a citizen, to commence de nova after a temporary abscence, had not been repealed since 1848, and if the government would not have been derelict in duty had it failed to protect Koszta.

Mr. Disney contended that a foreigner could not become a citizen until he had complied with all the

become a citizen until he had complied with all the requirements of the naturalization laws.

Mr. Preston repiled that this government had no law under which an alien could go abroad to a neutral port, and be protected. He only objected to that part of Mr. Marcy's letter, in which he said protection to Kossta was optional with this government. He considered it to be the duty of the United States

As a Whig, he was glad. Mr. Marcy had written the letter, and the people would support the administration so long as it atood up to its present views.

The demand on the previous question, on motion of Mr. Clingman was then seconded by ayes 82,

pays 28.
Mr. Dean having reported the resolution from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, closed the debate.

He wished it to be distinctly understood, that he preferred the resolution of the Committee to the one he just introduced.

Mr. Cumming said he would vote for the resolu-tion, but did not subscribe to the grounds, taken by the gentleman from New York. Without referring it to the committee of the

whole, the resolution was then adopted by yeas 174, The nays were Messrs. Abercrombie, Clark, Har-

lan of Ohio, Jones of Tennessee, McDonald, Parker, Puryear, and Smith of Ala. Mr. Stanton, from the printing committee, reported in favor of printing 50,000 copes of the compendium of the census, instead of the full report, and pending a consideration of the suaject, the House

THURSDAY, JAN. 12, 1854. Mr. Bright presented a petition from the citizens of Washington and Georgetown, for a custom-house in the District of Columbia

Mr. Sumner presented a petition for the exclusion of slavery from the territories, and moved that it be referred to a select committee. Referred. A joint resolution for making the town of Brunswick, Ga., a port of entry was brought up from the

House and passed. Mr. Bell moved for copies of the correspondence between the President of the United States and the Chilian government, respecting the forcible abduction of four American sailors at the port of Valparaiso, as well as respecting other outrages. Mr. Gwin, reported, from the committee, a bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers

and crew of the ship Grampus, lost in 1843. A joint resolution for a vote of thanks to Capt. Ingraham was referred to the committee on naval af-

Mr. Badger moved that when the Senate adjourn

it adjourn to meet on Monday. Some further business of no particular interest, was transacted, after which Mr. Clayton arose and entered into a defence of the treaty which goes by his name, between Great Britain and the United States respecting Central America. He prefaced his speech by the reading of certain portions of the speech of Senator Cass, on the preceding day, which was done by Mr. Benjamin, and at the conclusion commenting thereupon, having spoken one hour and

Mr. Badger interposed and said: Mr. President, I will ask my friend from Delaware, who seems to be a good deal exhausted, to give way in the discussion of this subject, and I will submit a motion that the Senate do now adjourn.

Mr. Clayton yielded the floor; Mr. Badger's motion was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House two documents vesterday received from the President, covering the information some time since called for by the House concerning the condition of the fisheries dispute; ordered to be printed without being read, for the information of the House.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution reported yesterday from the Committee on Printing by Mr. Stanton of Ky., directing the printing of fifty thousand extra copies of the abstract of the census last taken.

Mr. Meachain proposed to amend this resolution by striking out "fifty thousand," and inserting in lieu therefor "one hundred thousand." Upon this amendmant there arose a debate, in which Messrs. Meacham, Skelton, Stanton of Ky., and Florence advocated the amendment, and Messrs.

The question was then put on agreeing to the amendment by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative-yeas 104, nays 54.

Straub and Eastman opposed it.

The resolution was then passed as amended. The speaker then proceeded to call upon committees for reports, beginning with the committee on foreign relations, at which the call stopped on the last day. Mr. Houston, from the committee on ways and means, to which was referred a bill from the Scnate, regulating the mode of payment of members of that body, reported the same back to the Honse, with sundry amendments. He proposed to postpone the further consideration of the bill until Tuesday next, in order that the amendments might be printed. Some discussion arose upon the motion to postpone, it being objected that it would materially inconveni-

Mr. Bayly of Virginia, was opposed to any amendments of the bill by the House, especially because he thought that the Senate ought to be entrusted with the management of its own contingent fund, and with the section of the depository of that fund, without any intervention on the part of the House. Were he a member of the Senate he should consider himself insulted by the amendments proposed.

Messrs. Houston, Jones, Meade, Taylor of Ohio and Clingman participated in the debate. Mr. Clingman moved the previous question, which was seconded, and the main question was ordered. The question recurring on the amendments of the

committee, they were severally agreed to. The bill was then ordered to a third reading, and was subsequently read a third time and passed, by yeas 113, nays 52. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, January 13.

The Scnate did not sit to-day. House of Representatives. The House considered and committed the private bills of the Senate which were on the calendar. The Committee of Claims were released from the consideration of various petitions. Mr. Drum asked leave to offer resolutions of inquiry in relation to the expediency of equipping a vessel for each of the ports of Boston, New York and Norfolk, to be ready in case of disaster to the commercial marine of the country, which was objected to. The bill of the Senate continuing in force the act to settle the private land claims in California was passed. The homestead bill was reported back from the Committee on Public Lands with an amendment, and referred to the Committee of the Whole, as was the bill for the reduction of the price of public lands. Mr. Cutting, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill for granting the rights of citizenship to children of American citizens born out of the country; which was read three times and passed. Several bills were reported from the Committee on the Judiciary; that for the amendment of the act for dividing Arkansas into two judicial districts was passed as amended by the said committee. The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Ewing addressed the House at length in opposition to the levying of tonnage duties on domestic commerce, and Mr. Keitt obtained the floor, when the committee rose. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill prescribing the appointment of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. The question of adopting the amendment to the bill proposed by Mr. Orr (deferring the operation of the bill until a vacancy should occur in the office) was taken and agreed to. The main question was then taken, and the bill as amended was rejectedyeas 70, nays 107. The question of reconsidering the vote by which the bill was rejected, and that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, was next taken and affirmed—yeas 106, nays 30. The House adjourned till Monday.

MATERIAL FOR PAPER. We spoke some da since of several specimens of paper we had examined, made of reeds or cane, and of the probable success of certain experiments designed to bring it into use. The Scientific American, a very able and useful journal of New York, has a notice of the matter, and remarks that the best and cheapest material applied to the making of paper is a fine sea grass, thin in the blade and of great length. It is so abundant around some parts of our coast, that millions of tons of it can be obtaided annually, the only expense being the gathering and carting it away. It will, from its very nature, make much better paper than cane or any of the straws or cereals—wheat and oats.

or any of the straws or cereals—wheat and oats. Some samples of paper made from this material, exhibited to us, were really beautiful.

The whole question of making paper economically does not depend on the practicability of making it from canes, corn stalks, or any substance composed of veguiable fiber, but the cost of making it. To this let every effort of the paper manufacturer and chemist be directed, for no greater benefit could be conferred upon our people than the reduction of the price of printing paper. Cheap paper makes cheap books and newspapers—the staff and the stay of an intelligent people and the great bulwarks of American freedsm.

To the Editor of the Newport Mercury.

NEWPORT, JANUARY 2d, 1854.

DEAR SIE:—The following account of the loss of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Hamilton, may be of interest to the friends of some who were on board, who have hitherto not been able to procure any authentic statement of that dreadful catastrophe. The information has been obtained from repeated conver-sations with the only survivor, and from careful en-quiries amongst intelligent and reliable persons in

The Hamilton sailed from Charleston about noon of the 7th December, to proceed upon a winter's cruise off the coast, for the purpose of relieving vessels in distress. The wind was light from the South West, and as she approached the bar, it became necessary to make a few tacks. It is well known that the inner buoy of the bar had been for some time lost; but of this fact, Capt. Rudolph appears to have been unaware. No pilot being allowed to the vessel, the middle buoy was mistaken for the inner one, and she was run aground upon the north side of the channel; the exertions of the officers and crew succeeded in getting her afloat by ten o'clock of that night, when she was anchored in the ship channel to wait for daylight. During the night the wind shifted to North East, and blew so fresh that the cable parted, but the other anchor being let go, she rode safely until morning. The weather had by this time become very threate ning, and as early as practicable, the cutter was got underway, with the intention, as is supposed, of beating back into the harbor. Finding, however, that she was losing ground, the vessel was again anchored. From diligent enquiry, and from a careful examination of the chart, I am led to conclude thather positionmust have been to the northward of the bank forming the south breaker, and westward of the ships channel. If this supposition be correct, she was there embayed with terrific breakers astern, and upon each quarter. The whole of the 8th was passed in this situation; early in that night, the wind shifted to the North, and increased in fury. About ten o'clock the remaining cable parted, when there was nothing left but a kedge, and that was powerless to hold her, although the foremast was cut immediately, which in falling carried off the head of the mainmast with it. The unfortunate vessel soon struck astern, driving the rudder upwards with irresistable force. She swung round at once broadside to the sea, bringing the starboard side to leeward; the two weather guns were thrown overboard, and all hands were set to work pumping, and bailing from the cabin, where the water soon rose above their knees. It is impossible to determine how long these gallant men, thus arrested in their mission of mercy, remained in this state of anxious suspense. My informant candidly admits that minutes seemed like hours, and that he has no means of knowing the time accurately. But at length it was concluded to take to the boats, and when James Hagan, the only survivor of that awful night, was called from the cabin where he was still bailing, to go in the boat with Capt. Rudolph, he saw the other boat about twenty yards from the vessel. This is conclusive evidence that she had just shoved off; and Capt. Rudolph left as soon afterwards as his boat could be cleared away. They saw nothing more of the first boat; she was an ordinary wooden boat. single banked, and pulling six oars. The boat in which Capt. Rudolph went was a life boat, much smaller than the other. He took with him Thomas Stone, Quarter Master; Thomas Johnson, John Johnson, James Hagan, and one other man, Seamen; and two boys. Hagan took the precaution to lash himself to the seat with a canvass gasket. The boat almost immediately capsized in the breakers, and righted again; this occurred three times, and each time some of the unhappy men sunk to rise no more. Hagan was soon left alone, and on Friday he was picked up near North Edisto, by the Savannah steamboat.

Between the 9th and 15th December, six bodies were washed ashore upon the islands to the Southward of the Bar, many miles distant from the scene of the disaster. Hagan was conducted to the spot, and recognized distinctly the Carpenter, the Master at Arms, the Cabin Steward, a man who was familiarly called George who was doing duty as Quarter Master, and a negro boy, neither of whom, he positively asserts, was in the boat with Capt. Rudolph; the sixth body (that of a scaman,) he could not identify. The remains of Capt. Rudolph were recovered upon the 19th, but since that time, the most diligent search for other bodies have been unavailing.

On the 11th December a boat answering to the description of the one in which were Licuts. Saunders and Hines, was picked up by the ship Coosawatchie, eighteen miles East of Tybee Light, and taten to Savannah; she was bottom up, and of course, there was nothing in her. Means were immediately taken to identify her, and there remains not the slightest doubt that she belonged to the Hamilton,

and that all on board perished! The cutter drifted to Stone Inlet, where she was discovered, and identified on the 11th December, by Lieut. Murden, of the cutter Jefferson Davis. She was thought not to be worth the expense of raising, and has since been sold, with a reservation of all private property that may be recovered from her.

Capt. Pease of the Jefferson Davis, and his officers, have been untiring in their efforts to discover the lost bodies. The Collector of Charleston, Hon. W. F. Colcock, has also furnished every facility, and employed all the means at his disposal to further the same end. The friends of some who were on board desire to acknowledge their lasting obligations to those gentlemen, for these and other acts of kindness and attention. There are also many citizens of Charleston, who will ever be held by them in grate. ful remembrance, for their generous, sympathy and

There exists no accurate list of those who were on board the Hamilton at the time of her loss, but the annexed copy of the pay roll, furnished by Mr. Colcock, exhibit the names of all who were attached to her on the 30th November. Thomas C. Rudolph, Captain.

1st. Lieut.

Camillus Saunders,

E. Curtiss Hines. do (no 2d Lieut, at-John Mahony, Boatswain George Carter, Gunner, (doing duty as Carpenter.) James Sullivan, Seaman (doing duty as Master at arms.)

Thomas Stone, (doing duty as Quarter Master.) Jas. Mc. Neigh, William Rowan, Peter Williams. do Martin Gorusch John Thompson, Antonio Murick. Alexander Garm James Howe, (Boy) Henry Olwell, Cabin Steward. James Lucas. Ward Room Stoward. Timothy Hurley. Joseph Bowser, Ward Room Boy. Of the above list, the following seamen are known

to have been discharged before sailing, viz: James McNeigh, Peter Williams, Martin Gorusch. James Hagan, the only person who was saved, shipped on the day of sailing.

The body of Lieut. SAUNDERS has been found, dentified, and deposited in the vault of the Magnoary, at Charleston, with the view to its

DEATH OF THE MARCHIONESE WELLESLEY. We learn. from the English papers that the Marchioness Welles-ley died on the 17th inst., at Hampton Court after a short illness. She was a daughter of the late Richshort illness. She was a daughter of the late Richard Caton, Esq., of Maryland, and grand-daughter of the celebrated Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. One of Lady Wellesley's sisters is Mrs. McTavish; another is Duchess of Leeds; and, another, the Dowager Lady Stafford. Lady Wellesley's first husband was Robert Pattison, Esq. In 1825 she married the late Lord Wellesley, eldest brother of the famous Duke of Wellington. Her Ladyship was for many years Lady of the Bed-Chamber to Queen Adelaide.

A communication recently published in the Raleigh Standard, nominates David Reid, Esq., of Duplin county, as a suitable democratic candidate for Governor of the State. Mr. Reid is a gentleman of amiable character, fine talents, and considerable experience as a politician. He would, if nominated, make a good run for Governor. We should rejoice to see him wearing the gubernatorial bonors. A STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF

LETTER FROM PROF. EMMONS.

RUTHEMPORDTON. Dec. 8, 1853.

To His Excellency, DAVID S. REID: I returned from Cherokee last week. You are aware, no doubt, that high expectations had been formed of the value of the resources of the Southwestern Counties in minerals, especially in copper. But it unfortunately happens that the expectations as to copper are not likely to be realized. The people, however, had been encouraged by numerous individuals who pretended to know, especially certain Cornish miners. Their decisions were apparently sustained by the copper mines at Ducktown, where thick masses of the hydrous brown oxide of iron overlie the black oxide of copper—and it was expec-ted that wherever this variety of oxide of iron was found there copper must be found also. But the beds of iron ore in Cherokee County belong to a formation which I am familiar with, and which have never produced a pound of copper to my knowledge.

The black oxide of copper at Ducktown is derived from the decomposition of the parts sulphuret of copper and iron. But the iron ore of Cherokee, which resembles most perfectly the Ducktown hydras oxide of iron, is derived from the parts sulphuret of iron alone. The iron will exist at both places. In Ducktown it is accompanied with copper because the sulphuret contained it; in Cherokee it does not accompany the iron because the sulphuret did not contain it. All persons therefore who regarded the iron ore as a sign of copper were deceived, and the de-ception has extended far and wide—even through the mountains and valleys of eastern Tennessee. Even the Unaka range of mountains which lie west of the Ducktown mines, and which are composed of rocks entirely different, and even overlie those of Ducktown, have been penetrated with many shafts in search of copper. These must all prove failures. The Unaka and Smoky mountains are not metaliferous. Iron indeed occurs in them, so does gold, but after all they are not third rate in the production of

valuable mines. Still Cherokee and the South-western counties contain much that is valuable. For example, marble, statuary marble, the best of soap stone, iron, manganese, scrpentine chromate of iron, etc. Probably no country is richer in the ores of iron and in the means of making iron. Gold mines will also become more profitable work than any have hitherto. From all I have seen I am disposed to regard those counties as possessed of valuable mineral resources; but they are still more valuable for farming. The climate is charming and the land is productive. The hill sides might be cultivated with the finest of our grapes and other fruits, or they will make excellent sheep walks, or for the grazing of cattle. The distance from market is the great draw back upon the industry and exterprize of the people. The greatest boon which this portion of the State can receive is a Railroad. I can see, however, from my own barrometrical measurements, that there is more difficulty to be encountered in passing the blue ridge than has been expected. The ascent on the east side is quite steep, while upon the west side it is comparatively level. Thus the ascent from the foot of the Blue Ridge to its summit is as great in five miles as it is in one hundred miles on the west side, or the ratio of ascent in feet on the east side is as one hundred to one on the west side. Hence, though it is easy enough to begin a tunnel on the cast side, still you can't get out on the west side. But still the difficulty can be overcome.

I am most respectfully yours, State Geologist.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

M. Baltazzi, who some time since made an advance to the Porte of thirty-five millions of piastres to the tribute to be received from Egypt, has also furnished 10,000 pieces of cloth, and all the wives of the employees in the war department have been set to work to convert it into cloaks for the troops. A large building has been converted into a workshop for the purpose. The females of the harems are similarly occupied, although they are not very expert at needle-work.

Not less than £2,972,000 was remitted from Irish emigrants in America to their friends and relatives at home in 1848, '49, '50, and '51. It is estimated that if the remittances have continued at the same rate, upwards of four millions must have been remitted in the last six years.

It is said that the Prince de Canina is endeavoring

to induce Louis Napoleon to interfere in order to get him a divorce from his wife. If the Prince were in the succession to the French throne, the Emperor, for the time being, could pronounce the divorce by decree; but, as the Prince is merely a Prince of the family, and not an Imperial Prince, the divorce falls within the perogatives of the Pope. The Prince de Canino employs M. Dupin as his counsel, M. de Kisseloff, the Russian ambassador at Paris,

has instructions how to act in the event of an authentic announcement of the entry of the French and English fleets into the Black Sea, and it is said not to be improbable that he will demand his passports Count Valentine Esterhazy has been appointed

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Austria to the Court of Russia, and Count Apony the same to the Court of Bavaria. Esterhazy's disposition is conciliatory. On the occasion of the young English Earl of Shrewsbury coming to his majority, a few days since,

he gave £10,000 towards a new Roman Catholic Cathedral at Shrewsbury, the first stone of which was laid on the same day. The French Academy of Sciences have elected M Ellie De Beaumont a perpetual secretary in place of

cessor of Arago at the observatory. Abdel Kader lives a very retired life at Broussa and occupies bimself with the education of his chil dren. His principal enjoyment in the day and through

the late M. Arago. M. Le Verrier will be the suc-

a part of the night is study and poetry. When Captain Ingraham, says an English paper of Dec. 24, arrived at Alexandria, three weeks since, the refugees there received him with loud acclamations; an extraordinary representation was given at

the theatre on the occasion, and patriotic songs were

Mr. Alexander Smith, author of "A Life Drama and other Poems," has been delivering in Scotland, a lecture on the life and genius of Robert Burns. It is stated that Mr. Smith, the poet, is a candidate for the office of secretary to the Edinburgh University, in Scotland, vacant by the resignation of Mr.

Blair Wilson. A novel exhibition has been introduced at Astley's theatre, London. There are two performing elephants, one of which goes through the hitherto un-heard-of trick of standing on his head.

The new volumes of Moore's Journals, &c., edited by Lord John Russel, have been published in Lon-

ing clergyman, died at Glasgow a few days ago.

The Rev. Dr. Wardlow, the distinguished dissent-

GEN. CASS AND THE MISSOURI LINE. One of the Washington Correspondents of the Baltimore Sun,

"The announcement, to-day, that General Cass would himself move, in the Senate, the repeal of much of the Missouri compromise as might prevent the people of the Territory, during the territorial state, from introducing involuntary servitude, if that suited their condition, (of which they alone are the best judges,) seems to have created some sensation; though this position of the veteran statesman is nothing but a legitimate and logical consequence of

the doctrine laid down in his great speech on "the Wilmot provise," made in 1850. The venerable patriot, who superintended the launch of the Compromise, will act as pilot when the vessel is reaching her destined port. The compromise must be carried out, both in word and spirit, through the co-operation of all good citizens. Now let us see whether those who have dined will act with the same good faith as those who have merely made an indifferent breakfast. Show your hands, gentlemen, and if you will come up to the scratch, you will doubtless be embraced as brothers. We want a principle to stand upon, and not merely an act of universal amnesty."

Capt. A. S. Henry, a son of the distinguished P trick Henry, of revolutionary fame, died in Charle te, on the 6th inst., and was buried at "Red Hill by the side of his illustrious sire.

From our Washington Correpondent.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 14, 1854. The terrible disaster so the officers and men of the 8d Regiment of U. S. Artillery—Col. Taylor and wife, daughter of Dr. Ecerett of Wilmington, N. C., and child, Col. Washington, Lieutenant Smith, Captain Field, and others lost—Lieutenant Fremont and wife saved—Promptness of the Secretary of the Navy—Recommendations of Secretary adopted by Committee of Naval Affairs—Mr. Bocock, the Chairman—Mr. Ash—Illness of Major Hobbie, First Assistant Post Master General -Death of another Member-Affairs in the Senate—Gen. Cass, Mr. Clayton—Speeches of—In the House—Ingraham resolve—contingent fund of the Senate—Mr. Clingman—Assistant Secretary of the Senate—Soule Affair, and other matters and things at the Metropolis.
This week just closed has been one of thrilling in-

terest. The alarming news brought in some ten days ago by the Napoleon of the perilous condition of the Steamer San Francisco created much sensation. She sailed from New York, destined for Californja via the Cape, touching at Rio Janeiro, with 800 persons aboard, including 500 U.S. Troops with the officers and families. The most intense anxiety has pervaded this City for the last week-many of the officers had relatives here, and every humane heart was keenly excited. Last Sunday prayers were offered in the Churches for the aid of that Providence in whose hands we all are. The President, the Cabinet and Congress participated in the feeling of anxiety. As rapid as the telegraphic wires could send, the Secretary of War directed the charter of ships to go to their relief. The Secretary of the Navy directed the charter of the Steamer Union, a fine and staunch ship, on the line between Charleston and New York, and she with many other ships under careful officers and crews sailed to relieve the distressed ship. Your North Carolina friends were much interested, not only from feelings of humanity, but that Brevet Major, Geo. Taylor, and Lieutenant S. L. Freemont, Regiment Quarter Master, with their families, were on board. Major Taylor married a daughter of Dr. Everitt near Wilmington, N. C., and Lieut. Freemont, Miss Langdon, of Smithville. The anxiety of the community was relieved this morning by the painful reality that the San Francisco had foundered at sea and two hundred and forty persons had met a watery grave. The decks were swept by a heavy sea on the night of 24th December, and this number was washed overboard, including Col. J. B. Washington, Licutenant Smith, Capt. Field, and Col. Taylor, wife and child. The Steamer drifted about until the 28th Dec., when in lat. 38, long. 29, she was met by the barque Kilby of Boston, upon which upwards of 100, (among them Captain Judd, Lieutenant Fremont and family,) were transferred. A heavy gale springing up, the ships parted company, and nothing has been heard of the Kilby since. The gale continued with terrific violence throughout the 30th and 31st, and the San Francisco at the mercy of the storm; and many of the men sick and dying.

The 1st of January the British barque, Three Bells met her, and laid by the wreck until the 3d, when her Boat came along side, and on the same day the Ship Antarctic from New York for Liverpool bore down for her. On Monday both Ships commenced taking off passengers and by sunset they had all on board. Capt. Watkins the gallant commander of the San Francisco was the last to leave his ill-fated ship. The Three Bells arrived at New York on yesterday with 160 of the San Francisco's passengers. The barque Kilby is yet to be heard from; and the ship Antarctic also with the survivors. Never since the days of the Royal George, when

"A land breeze shook her shrouds And she was overset, Down went the Royal George, And all her crew complete, Toll for the brave!"

has an event occurred more calculated to excite our sympathies and humanity. Its effect must be, that the whole nation will see

that our present mode of travel for troops and munitions of war by the circuitous and perilous route to our possessions in California around the Cape, must be avoided; and a direct communication by Railroad must be effected. This important duty of the age is now in the hands of one of the ablest committees in the United States Senate, and it is hoped that by by their wisdom some mode of effecting this great work will be accomplished.

In the Senate on Monday, in consequence of the death of the Hon. Henry A. Muhlenburg from the 8th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, nothing was done, and his remains were carried to his late home in Reading, Pa., without any parade. He was a most excellent young man, of fine abilities and acquirements.

On Tuesday Gen. Cass made a studied effort in reation to the treaty with England, termed the Clayton and Bulwer treaty. Although it was marked by much ability, research and learning, it wanted the force and point of character which marked the discussion between Mr. Clayton and Judge Douglas last Spring on the same subject. It was well understood and believed that this treaty settled the Monroe doctrine, and that in future no European colonization was to be allowed in Central America. The documents communicated subsequently showed that the Secretary of State (Mr. Ciayton) allowed some explanations which justified the government of Great Britain to hold Honduras, as not being a part of Central America. The language of the treaty is plain; the explanations were unnecessary, and no part of the treaty. Mr. Clayton replied the next day, and the Senate adjourned over to Monday-this question still before them. Gov. Cass and Mr. Clayton are both experienced diplomats; and verify the idea of Talleyrand that "words are used to conceal our

In the House, whose deliberations are marked by more order and ability than usual, the resolution giving the thanks of the nation and a medal to Captain Ingraham passed by a triumphant vote-174 aves to noes. Your delegation all AYE except Col. Puryear, who with that indomitable pertinacity which marked his course last winter in your House of Commons, refused to approve of an act which has reflected more lustre on our flag abroad than any event in the last twenty years.

An exciting debate on Thursday last sprung up

n the House on the disbursement of the contingent fund of the Scnate, from the report of Mr. Houston, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, recommending sundry amendments in which Houston, Bayley, Clingman, Jones, of Tenn., Mace, Taylor and others participated. The amendments were concurred inby the House by a large vote. The vote on the third section was 126 yeas to 54 nays. Ashe and Rogers, of your delegation in the negative. This section was that expenditures of the contingent fund shall be audited at the Department as the House's expenses are. That there have been profuse expenditures of this fund, there is no doubt, and it is to prevent abuse that this amendment was inserted. The speech of your countryman Mr. Clingman, while it evinced great deference for the Senate, on a mere matter of courtesy, was able in denounc-ing all abuses, or unnecessary offices and extravagant salaries. His experience in legislation was that an office was never abolished by Congress or salary reduced. The bill proposed to give the Secretary of the Senate an addition of 1,000 dollars to his salary of 8,000, and his clerk of 1,500 dollars.

On Friday the Senate bill as regards the assistant Secretary of the Treasury was finally settled. Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, had moved an amendment, deferring its operation until a vacancy should occur: which was adopted, and the bill thus amended was rejected by a vote—yeas 70 to nays 107.

The House adjourned over from Friday to Monday.

I learn that the Committee on Naval Affairs, of

I learn that the Committee on Naval Affairs, of which Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, is the able Chairman, and your countryman, Mr. Ashe, a most useful and attentive member, have resolved to second the able efforts of Mr. Dobbin, and will at an early day report bills for the immediate building of six more steamers; a retired list for worn out officers, and half pay for faithful seamen until they return to the service; abolishes furloughs and substitutes dismissions, and promotions according to meritand service. Much credit is due to the Committee and especially the Chairman (Mr. Bocock) for his industry and find the Chairman (Mr. Bocock) for his industry and fi

delity.
The first Assistant Postmaster General, Maj. Hob The first Assistant Postmaster General, Maj. Hobbie, lies at the point of death, from diseased lungs. His health, at all times delicate, has given way under the severe pressure of official labours.

The fashionable as well as the political circles are much gratified at the spirited conduct of our Envoy at Madrid, Hon. Pierre Soule. It appears that at a

ball given by Marquis de Turgot, an offensive remains was made by the Duke of Alba as to Mrs. Solder dress, which was resented by young Soule. A description with swords was the result. Turgot, who with our ers had abetted this matter, was also called out.

Mr. Soule and was shot in the thigh and serious wounded. The Court of Spain, it is understood he offered no impediment to Mr. Soule in vindicase his wife from even titled impertienence and insult the Union of the 14th you will find a letter from h correspondent of the Courier des Etats Unis, who gives the particulars in a full and impartial light

The trial of Dr. Geo. A. Gardiner in the crimis court for perjury, still drags its "long and lingering length, and has assumed a more unfavorable aspect to the defendant by the disappearance of important papers. If he had committed such a crime in Nova Carolina he would have been tried and convicted released in five days.

I hope that the importance and interest of I hope that the importance and interest of the communication may excuse its length. I will try a make my next shorter and more spicy.

LITTLE DAVI.

[Special Correspondence of the Richmond Enquire The Supply of Guano-Its Consumption WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1854

The Guano interest is a growing and imperies one. It has a become a necessity to the agriculture interest, both in England and in this country. now a monopoly. Our government are naking strenuous efforts to open this trade, and France and England are also endeavoring to do the sans These governments have sent agents to the Peruna coast for this purpose, and to get the best informa-tion as to the quantity of Guano, and the condition the trade.

Admiral Moresby was sent out by the British Government, and he reports the supply at the label lands to be about 8,600,000 tons. A French East neer gives, as the result of his survey, 12,000 0m tons. The Peruvian estimate is 26,000,000 tons on the three islands. It is considered safer, as the English and French Governments have no interes in blinding the public in the matter, to take fi mean of their estimate, and to throw out the Pervian altogether. This would give 10,300,000 tes as the amount still remaining at the three principal depositaries.

There are said to be other guano deposits then. Between latitudes 3 deg. and 22 deg. South there are others, one of which is estimated to contain 90 tons. Besides there are the Lobos Islands and of ers, which, from information reported to the Britis Parliament, contain 8,500,000 tons. This work make the whole amount now on the coast of Perat about 18,800,000 tons.

The consumption of guano in England, for the las ten years, was 1,019,928 tons. The consumition in our country, for the same period has been about 500,000 tons. At this rate there would be a same for the next forty years. But if the trade be opened the consequence would be an increase of at least least per cent. in consumption, which would, of course

very much shorten the supply.

In view of the value and the necessity of such a fertilizer as guano, and in view of its limited small science has been stimulated to fresh ingenuity furnish a substitute. The English chemists have paid attention to this subject, and I find in an interesting paper of Mr. Caird of London, some of the results of their efforts. The fertilizing element d guano is nitrogen. This element is said to be aben-dantly yielded from the nitrate of soda, which is very much cheaper than guano. All the forms of phosphate of lime are also supplied with fertilizing qualities And Mr. Caird suggests that the exctions of the British government need not be confined to negotiations with Peru, but "be employed, whenever the country is represented, in a diligent inquiry after every source of nitrate or phosphate, the entence of which has only to be pointed out to attract the attention of the British merchant."

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. Gen. Cass-His Speech To-dag-The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty as to Central America-Agreement with Mr. Clayton on the Main Point-England no Longer an American Power-The Mississippi

-Senator Mrs. Boyd's Reception, &c. To the utter amazement, perhaps, of the Keekik Journal, which lately commented on Gen. Cas' "silver hair, ripe for the reaper, death," this veteral statesman to-day analysed, philosophically and diplo-matically, and with the sound and clear arguments of an accomplished statesman, our relations with Central America and the stipulations of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, now notoriously infringed upon by the government of Great Britain. His speech occupied over two hours, and was listened to with profound attention by the Senate and the crowded galleries.

The ground taken by Gen. Cass against the British construction of the treaty, and the colonization by Englishmen of the Bay Islands is also assumed by Mr. Clayton, so that on the main points these two eminent statesmen, as I hinted two or three weeks ago, are agreed, and such an agreement between such men and their respective friends, cannot but have the effect of making England gracefully surrender or evacuate what she cannot honestly and gracefully lay claim to. It is hardly to be supposed that Great Britain will, at this juncture, seek a quarrel with the U. States on a subject comparatively trifling to her and all-important to this country. England has ceased to be an American power, and it would even without the protest of the United States be good policy in her to confine herself entirely to the preserving of her European and Asiatic possessions, and maintaining the status quo of the European Pentarchy. She possesses so large an empire in India, and the revolution in the East, in Rusia and China will so much occupy her vigilance, valor and statesmanship, that it would be worse than folly in her to go to war with her best customers for a few hundred square miles of the fag end of nature No news yet of the San Francisco.

Gov. Albert G. Brown has, after all, received the caucus nomination for U. Senator in the Legislature of Mississippi. Conflicting telegraphic reports have arrived here on that subject, but Mr. Brown is probably the next Senator.

Mrs. Boyd's (the Speaker's lady's) reception last

evening was one of the most brilliant of the season. The Marine Band was in attendance, and the beauty and fashion of Washington joined in the mazes of the dance. Of all the motions the Speaker of the House ever entertained, these were the most grace

THE END OF AGITATION. The action of the House of Representatives in regard to the Cutting Resolutions, meets the approbation of the Democratic par-ty. If Congress will but persist in refusing to discuss the New York feud, the agitation will gradually subside and the harmony of the party will be restored. If the angry passions excited by that deplorable controversy can be stilled, the Democracy will rally with unanimity to the support of the Administration. The Alexandria Sentinel expresses the general sentiment in the following admirable article:

"The Democratic party in Congress have wisely shown their unmistakeable purpose not to allow the shown their unmistakeable purpose not to allow the New York feud, or the questions growing out of it, to interrupt the proceedings of Congress, or be made a national question. Every attempt to introduce that subject of discord into the councils of our party has been signally rebuked—whether made by Mr. Staunton in Caucus, or by Mr. Cutting in the House of Representatives. And whoever shall have so little regard to the harmony and integrity of the party as to renew the attempt, will be as unceremoniously tabled. It would be the height of folly to pursue any other course. sue any other course. It is beyond all doubt of question, that President Pierce's sole motive and earnest effort have been to unite all sections of our party upon the sound principles of the Baltimore platform. He wished to bring Hards and Softs together, but not by the slightest concession to heretical opinions. He desired to consolidate the party in the advocacy, and on the basis, of the true faith. It was a noble ambition. It boots nor to inquire why it fail noble ambition. It boots nor to inquire why it failed. It has been asserted that the Hards were too hard,—too truly—too unforgiving, and too exacting. It has been asserted that the Softs are unworthy, by pocritical and unreliable adventurers. It is a New York quarrel—let New York people settle it. So the Bemocratic party in Congress has adjudged; and we are pleased to see that certain Democratic journals that have been prominently engaged in the strikare also now speaking words of peace."

Richmond Enquirer.

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